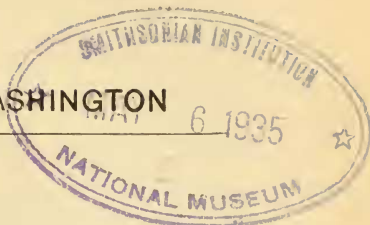


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONPRELIMINARY DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW SPECIES
OF CRABS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST OF
AMERICA.BY MARY J. RATHBUN.¹

The material here described was collected by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt in 1926 under the Walter Rathbone Bacon fund, with one exception, that of a fiddler crab obtained by Dr. Elisabeth Deichmann.

FAMILY XANTHIDAE.

Daira ecuadorensis, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 70828, Salinas, Ecuador.

Posterior third of carapace nearly smooth; remainder covered with large tubercles not ball-shaped as in *americana* and *perlata*, but furnished with a blunt transverse ridge. Tubercles arranged in irregularly transverse rows (5 in the middle lines) and 8 longitudinal rows. Mesogastric region reaches only to anterior third of carapace. Antero-lateral margin with about 10 small, irregular, pointed teeth. Posterior carapace bounded anteriorly by a broken ridge; above the hind margin a sharp rim divided at middle by a narrow gap. Inner pair of frontal teeth with a marginal arch and divided by a narrow gap. Chelipeds tuberculate above, smooth below; 4 rows on manus of 4 or 5 tubercles each. Fingers black, sharply ridged, color continued slightly on manus with an oblique line. Length of carapace 5.5, width 8 mm.

FAMILY GONEPLACIDAE.

Cyrtoplax schmitti, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 70829, Salinas, Ecuador.

The Pacific counterpart of *C. spinidentata*. Margin of frontal lobes more arcuate. Antero-lateral teeth less prominent; first tooth very slightly convex, not divided into 2 lobes; next tooth posteriorly rounded and separated from the first by a small triangular gap; third tooth subquadri-lateral, well separated from second and having a sharp angle directed

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forward; outer line longitudinal, posterior angle rounded and followed by a small triangular incision and pointed tooth. Chelipeds very unequal. One spine on merus, one on carpus; palm of major chela nearly as high as its middle length, lower margin convex, upper margin subacute and obscurely granulate. Fingers narrowly gaping; fixed finger broad at base and flat, curving downward except at extremity where it is upturned and crosses tip of dactylus; dactylus narrow, gradually tapering, armed with low teeth, the proximal tooth larger. Third abdominal segment nearly reaching margin of sternum. Surface of body and ambulatories covered with setae, with scattered hairs on margins of legs. Length of carapace 15.4, width 22 mm.

FAMILY PINNOTHERIDAE.

Pinnixa paitensis, sp. nov.

Type.—Female immature, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 70830, Paita, Peru.

Near *P. transversalis*. Carapace twice as wide as long, widest behind middle, lateral angle sloping downward; ridge across cardiac region blunt, obscure; in front of it a depression, and behind a convex slope the width of carapace. Surface smooth, faintly punctate. Rostrum with a deep median groove forming two arched and truncate teeth. An elongate propodus on outer maxilliped. Chelipeds short and stout, chelae and adjacent carpus hairy, obscuring fine rough granules on outer and upper surface of palm. Palm swollen, height equal to superior length; fingers stout, not gaping, fixed finger triangular, its lower margin horizontal. First leg as long as cheliped, slender; merus concave above, convex below, last 3 articles of subequal length, dactylus very slender, reaching end of propodus of second leg. This leg is wider, including dactylus, which is shorter and straight below and slightly arched above, reaching middle of propodus of third leg. Third very stout, merus twice as long as wide, rough below, carpus and propodus subequal in length above, dactylus triangular except for slender tip. Fourth leg similar but smaller, reaching end of merus of third leg, dactylus similar in shape to the preceding. Last 3 legs densely hairy below, especially the third and fourth. Length of carapace 3, width 6.2 mm.

FAMILY OCYPODIDAE.

Uca guayaquilensis, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 70831, Salada, Guayaquil, Ecuador, in mangrove swamp.

Near *U. coloradensis*. Carapace shorter and broader; front narrower, at its widest much narrower than orbital margin; supraorbital surface narrower and less triangular. Anterior part of side margins straight or nearly so. Large chela of male similar to that of *coloradensis*; palm subtriangular, less abruptly turned inward above; granulation of outer surface less fine, a row of coarse granules parallel to groove at distal end and near by a small group of similar granules; on the inner surface the angle formed by the lines of tubercles is very prominent; fingers slender. Abdomen narrower than in *U. c.* Length of carapace 9.1, width 14.3 mm.

***Uca deichmanni*, sp. nov.**

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 70832, shore of Panama, low tide, rocks, May-July, 1924.

Near *U. stenodactylus*. Rostrum narrower, also the supraorbital surface. Upper part of outer surface of manus eroded in short, transverse grooves, the granules inserted chiefly on the intervening ridges. Palm broader in proximal half and lower margin more rounded than in *U. s.*; fingers less slender and shorter; fixed finger shorter than dactylus and tapering slightly at tip. Length of carapace 7.9, width 12 mm.

***Uca inaequalis*, sp. nov.**

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 70833, Salada, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

A small species, distinguished by its uneven carapace, which has 8 small elevations in 2 transverse rows of 4 each; they are accentuated by a covering of fine short hairs. A similar, although less evident elevation on each protogastric region. Carapace greatly narrowed behind; antero-lateral margin straight near orbit but soon turns abruptly inward. Chelipeds strikingly unequal; the minor one is shorter and thinner than any of the ambulatories; the major one stout, chela short; dactylus no longer than middle line of manus. Fixed finger triangular, with a tooth on distal half, a similar tooth a little further inward on dactyl; both fingers are hairy on inner surface from base up to tooth, and are longitudinally grooved outside and in. Inside of manus there is a blunt row of granules running obliquely upward and backward. Minor cheliped less than half as long as major and equally narrow throughout; fingers longer than palm and tips spooned. Length of carapace 8, width 11.2 mm.